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**INTERSTATE CONVENTION HELD
AT LAKE CHARLES, LA.**

We regret exceedingly that we could not attend the Interstate Convention, to which we were appointed a delegate, but we do the next best thing, and place in our columns a brief outline indicating its eminent success. The list of delegates from all parts of our country was large, and the subjects discussed were important and calculated to benefit all who were present.

Judge L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, was president of the Convention, and in a few well chosen remarks introduced

GOV. S. D. M'ENERY,

who said it had been assigned to him as a duty, and he considered it one of the most pleasant of his life, to welcome to the City of Lake Charles the visitors from abroad. He spoke in glowing terms of the climate, and said this was the fairest land of the Republic; the genial, sunny climate whose morning sun dispelled the mist and damp of night and caused the heart to give

thanks. This was the land to which he bade the visitors welcome.

Continuing, he said that he believed we lived in an age of advancement in all that affects life and in all that is essential to the physical, moral and intellectual development of the genius man. We do not ask for the good old times. We do not say they are better than the new. We know better. What is past is past, and we are satisfied with the present. We look upon the bright light before us, but see as well as the people of the North

THE SHADOWS BEHIND US.

Referring to the advancement of the race, he said: "We must admit that in all the departments of life, in all its varied phases, in our theory and in our practice, we are immeasurably superior to our ancestors." By way of illustrating this point he said: "One hundred years ago eight bags of cotton found their way to Liverpool, only to be seized by the custom-house officials of that city because, as they contended, it was impossible to raise such an amount in America. Now we raise

two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the world."

The Governor's admirable and able address was accompanied and followed by rounds of applause, and then

HON. GEO. H. WELLS,

of Lake Charles, delivered an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the City of Lake Charles. After referring to the cold winter of the North, and how the beautiful winter of that region was speaking a welcome to them, he joined his voice with that of nature's in the welcome to all visitors. He further said: "I am glad that the

COLORED STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION

of Louisiana has sent delegates to the convention. They are peculiarly welcome. Surely, if anyone has a right to be heard upon the floor of an agricultural convention in a Southern State, it is the representatives of that race which made the South rich in the agricultural development of its cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco fields, and which in so doing bore for three-quarters of a century the burden and heat of the day."

Addressing the delegates and visitors from the Western States, he happily remarked: "The Creator has already

WEDDED THE WEST TO THE SOUTH

by the strong tie of the Mississippi river, and our hearts echo the admonition, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The sovereigns of Europe, with sound judgment, seek to preserve peace and amity between their respective States by matrimonial alliances with each other. With a similar desire to maintain peace and friendship with you, we ask you when you return home to come back to us again, and to bring with you from what Tennyson calls "The Garden of Girls," those fair daughters who fill your homes with the light and warmth of filial love, when your frozen fields are

white with snow, and under our sunny skies let us together cherish and admire the blended beauty of the Northern lily and the Southern rose."

Judge Coffin, of Iowa, in returning the thanks of the convention for the words of welcome, congratulated Governor McEnery upon being the governor of

A STATE SO RICH IN RESOURCES

and so blessed with a law-abiding people as Louisiana. He said he had spent last Sunday in New Orleans, and never had he seen a city of its size where the laws of the land were so thoroughly observed. Judge Coffin's remarks were replete with the truest eloquence and were greeted with rapturous applause.

In the evening session, by a crowded house of delegates and visitors, including many ladies, the paper read by Mr. Parker Earle on the outlook for fruit growing in the Gulf States was listened to with extreme interest. It was a sharp, practical disclosure, and elicited earnest commendation from the members of the convention.

On the close of the first day's proceedings congratulations and greetings and cheerful comments were everywhere visible, indicating the success of the convention.

THE SECOND DAY.

President Coffin introduced

PROF. WM. C. STUBBS,

director of the State experiment station, Baton Rouge. The professor read his paper on "How Shall We Restore Fertility to Our Soil?" This paper had been looked to with great expectation. The professor is well known as an expert on the subject, and his masterly treatment of the matter of fertilizing was greatly appreciated by the agriculturists present. Extracts will be found in other parts of this No. which will be read with much interest.

Hon. John Dymond, of Plaquemines,

read a valuable paper on "The Future of Sugar."

Governor Coffin introduced Mr. Hoard, of Fort Atkins, Wis. Mr. Hoard is a great authority on dairy matters. He made a clear address, and, having a clear voice and good delivery, soon captured the goodwill of his hearers. Mr. Hoard's views were interlarded with humorous anecdotes. His illustrations of the dairying interests of the Northwest were drawn from his own State of Wisconsin.

He pointed out the qualities of the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein cattle, which, while differing in other respects, are alike in their dairy forms. It was, however, necessary to understand each. Thousands of farmers are to-day trying to do a dairy business with a meat-making machine. He quoted the average yield of butter per year to American and Danish cows, which is very largely in favor of the latter. At the Wisconsin Experimental Station Professor Henry has made valuable tests, showing that with similar feeding a full-bred Jersey cow gave infinitely better dairy results than a half-bred Jersey or other races. Mr. Hoard quoted freely statistics on this point. Where would the record be if general purpose horses were used for racing?

As regards the treatment of dairy cows he instanced the case of a famous breeder who, when asked the cause of his success, replied: "I always speak to a cow as I would to a lady."

"I," said Mr. Hoard, "have known many a man who would speak to a lady as to a cow, and never saw a man use either gently who had not a good heart." Mr. Hoard gave some notable figures as to the value of different productions of this country.

The total milk production is \$900,000,000 annually; the annual silver product, \$40,000,000; iron, \$80,000,000; wool,

\$45,000,000; wheat \$450,000,000, and the entire banking capital is \$656,000,000. Silver brings to its aid and defence in Congress the best brains in the nation, yet it amounts to \$860,000,000 less each year than the milk product. The bankers, with their \$656,000,000 of capital, hardly recognize the cow, except at meal time, with her \$900,000,000 of yearly product. To give this grand sum total the place and influence it deserves is another reason for an increase in dairy education.

During a short discussion which followed, Mr. Hoard stated that in his opinion Louisiana could produce both beef and butter that would eclipse the product of the North.

Professor Gulley, of the Agricultural College of Mississippi, spoke for about fifteen minutes extemporaneously on

THE QUESTION OF CREAMERIES.

The professor gave details of the outfit of a creamery with a capacity of 300 pounds a day, showing a total cost of about \$670, exclusive of power and labor. He considered the one special thing about creameries was the cheap production of food in Mississippi. Not one of the grasses deemed necessary in the North was grown. The feed is almost entirely native Southern plants, such as lespedeza, or Japan clover, Bermuda grass and Johnson grass, which furnish summer and winter feed. Professor Gulley eulogized cotton seed, which he considered for stock purposes the most valuable grain in the country.

Late in the afternoon Mr. J. Y. Gilmore, editor of the *Sugar Bowl*, read an exhaustive treatise on rice culture, which was attentively listened to by the delegates.

The afternoon session was terminated by a paper from Mr. Juvenet, of New

Orleans on "Ramie and Jute," in which he is thoroughly versed.

Evening Session.

Colonel Hillyard read an interesting paper on the moral and industrial development of the South.

Col. D. F. Boyd, of Baton Rouge, discoursed with his usual erudition on "Agricultural Education," and was succeeded by Prof. George W. Curtis, of Texas, on the same theme.

The convention seems to have been throughout a very profitable one, and the ideas advanced and discussed up to the true standard, which will bring agricultural success to those who will heed and practice them.

FARM WORK FOR APRIL.

This is truly the *opening* month of the farmer's labor for the year. It is necessary this month that every farmer should be briskly engaged in forwarding his work. If he falls behind now, he will be behind all the year. Much is now to be done, and *immediately*, if he has not been fortunate to have done most of it last month. Plowing is to be pushed on, manure hauled and spread, plaster to be sown, spread, fences and gates to be put in order or new ones made, ditches to be cleaned out, briars and bushes to be cleaned off the fields and along the fences and ditch banks. Stock to be particularly cared for at this season. The orchards to be trimmed and the trees dressed with some sort of wash that will cleanse the bark and destroy insects; a good wash is made of soft soap ashes, a little salt and sulphur mixed to the consistency of white wash, rather thick and applied to the trunks and larger limbs with a white wash brush or a mop made of sheep skin with wool on.

There are a great many other things to be done by way of making a fair start in

the year's work, which will suggest themselves from day to day the thoughtful manager of a farm, and which should be done at once or a note made in the farm book, that it might not be forgotten when such matters must be attended to or be too late.

Oats.

This crop, if not sown before, should be sown at the first moment the ground permits, after it has been well prepared and fertilized. Sow grass seed on the fresh earth after the oats are in, and roll or brush in the seed.

Tobacco.

Attend strictly to the tobacco beds and see that the grass is picked out as fast as it appears, and if the "fly" is troublesome use fine manure well pulverized and mixed with soot, sulphur and fine dry sand as a top dressing. The sweepings of the tobacco house floor, with plaster and a little sulphur is good.

Stock of All Kinds.

Look well to your working horses, as they require good feed, good grooming and good quarters now, when they are shedding their coats and hard work is beginning.

Milch Cows.

These require liberal feeding and attention at this season, especially those that are fresh and have young calves.

Farrowing sows require much care and comfortable dry pens, each one in a pen to herself at least for two weeks before she is expected to farrow.

Sheep should, if possible, be separated, and the ewes with young lambs and those soon to have lambs should be put to themselves, if possible, on rye field or good grass, and put up at night in a pen where they can go under a shelter which has a dry floor covered with leaves, pine shutters or short straw affording clean bedding. Give them at least once a day turnips and once a day oats and chopped

corn—plenty of fresh clean water with what salt they may want.

Plowing.

Do all the plowing that can be done this month, and see that the plow men do good work, that is, cut even furrows, well turned and leave no strips between the bottom of the furrows unturned, which is a very common fault, that is not observable to the casual looker-on, because being at the bottom is covered by the next furrow. Let the furrows be of even depth, not six inches in soft ground and in hard places three inches. Plow deep if the soil is deep, but plow never less than six inches deep, even if a poor soil is brought up. Let each plowing of turf land be deeper than when last the turf was broken until you have nine or ten inches of mellow soil, full of humus or decaying vegetable matter. If the subsoil be a hard pan we advise to break it at least three or four inches in each furrow, with the subsoil plow following after the turning plow. Let it be a rule never plow or harrow land when too wet, if you are by a wet season forced to wait a month. If the land is too moist or holds water, drain it by open ditches or under drains. It will repay any reasonable outlay of money for this purpose.

Root Crops.

We advise planting potatoes as early as possible. Select a piece of ground for beets, mangels, ruta bagas and other roots. Plow very deep and harrow, then manure it heavily with well rotted stable manure and harrow it in. Leave it until next month, when we will give you our opinion how you shall proceed in sowing and cultivating these indispensable crops.

Corn.

If the weather is good and your ground in fine order plant corn as soon as you can. Be sure and get the best seed corn if your own does not entirely suit you.

But do not plant all your crop of a kind which you have no personal knowledge of, however highly it may be recommended. It is well to try a small quantity of new varieties, and give them a fair test with the best that you or your neighbors have. There is no crop which improves more than corn by careful selection of seed and occasionally crossing it with other corn from a distance, or acclimatizing Northern corn, which sown in our climate becomes a different article entirely from what it is in its native home, and adds early maturity to our usually late varieties. We have found all grain from the North of us, did better the second year than grain from the south of us.

Corn is yet destined to be made far more prolific and valuable. Its culture and improvement has been too long shamefully neglected, but intelligence and well-directed experiments have already done much and given assurance that it will be ere long greatly increased in its real merit and made the most wonderfully productive of any cereal that ever grew.

Lucerne Grass.

If persons are disposed to go into the soiling system, which, we think, is after all in the present state of labor in our section of country the better plan, doing away with so many and so very costly fences, we would advise our friends to sow this month Lucerne, it having given great satisfaction to those who have tried it in every State south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and who have sedulously kept it the first year from being overrun and smothered by other grasses and weeds. Give it good culture until it spreads, keep off all other grass and every weed, and the second year you will be wonder-struck by the wonderful forage it will give per acre. Cutting three or four times and no diminution that is perceptible at each cutting of the amount yielded, it is a sweet and pleasant grass to all stock. We would

urge some of our friends, especially those who "soil" their stocks—a system we much admire—to try an acre as a beginning. Wherever it has been tried it has been perfectly successful if the conditions about its culture and habits have been faithfully observed. Good soil, well manured, deeply plowed, nicely prepared, drilled, well cultivated so far as to keep off weeds and other grasses for one year, or until the Alfalfa or Lucerne gets full possession, after that nothing done to it but an occasional manuring with well-rotted stable manure, kainits, ashes, plaster and salt once a year and regular mowing, three and may be four times a year, yielding 1 to 2 tons per acre of hay, but 4 to 6 tons fed green, which it is especially intended for, although it makes good hay. What more can a farmer want who keeps his cattle in stable or a small lot the year round?

Use of Lime.

Professor Caldwell said in the *New York Tribune*:

"Hence the first and one of the most important rules to be observed in the use of lime is that it should be applied in those large doses only to soils comparatively rich in humus or strong clay soils rich in finely divided silicate. It has been proved by experiment that lime will convert plant food from the insoluble to the soluble forms in either case. We find the proverb current in France and Germany, as well as in our own language, that 'Lime without manure makes the father rich but the children poor,' which means plainly enough that not only should we start with good soil in using lime, but should maintain its good condition by the liberal use of manure, and we find that whenever in this country or elsewhere lime is used intelligently, manure is used freely."

GARDEN WORK FOR APRIL.

This month will employ all the time a gardener has at his command, and he has to be very vigilant and energetic if he wishes to secure the full fruits of his labors in an abundant yield of vegetables and small fruits from his limited fields. First and chief requisites are heavy manuring and large use of such fertilizers as are chiefly serviceable to the varied sorts of vegetables and thorough preparation of ground and cultivation afterwards.

Beets, carrots, parsnips, onions—both setts and seeds—beans, peas, the different sorts of salads, radish, cabbage, brocoli, celery, spinach, cauliflower, corn, potatoes should all be planted or sown as early as possible and toward the close of the month. Cucumbers and symblins or bush squash may be planted if the weather and ground be suitable, as may lima and other pole beans.

All vegetables that have been kept over to produce seeds, shall now be set out to bear seeds, and such sorts should be set as far away from other varieties as possible, as many kinds of seeds will hybridize if planted near each other. Small fruits and grapes should receive attention, such as a second working of the ground, tying up of those that require it, mulching, pruning where necessary, etc.

It is presumed that the tomatoes, early cabbage, peppers and egg plant are growing finely in the hot bed, and that radishes and lettuce are plenty in the cold frames, the radishes fit for use and the lettuce heading up well.

Strawberry beds should be raked off, the ground stirred with the hoe or rake, and mulched with straw. Tobacco stalks or corn stalks to keep down grass and to keep the ground moist—If the ground is not rich enough, well-rotted manure ought to be put around the plants.

Asparagus Beds.—Rake off the litter, fork in the fine manure and give a dressing of salt.

Grapes—These should have been pruned, worked about and tied to the stakes or ihllises last month. Mulch them with coal ashes two or three inches deep and for some distance around the vine. If you have not a plentiful supply of this wholesome and delightful fruit secure at once a number of Concord, Delaware and Catawba vines, with a specimen of any other sorts that you may fancy.

Currants and Gooseberries.—See that you have an abundance of these. Versailles and white grape are the best red and white currants and black Naples for black.

Raspberry.—Plant largely of these delicious berries.

A Seed Drill.—Whoever has a garden should possess a good seed drill, for it is a great saving of time and labor.

The iron-rake is not used enough, used often it frequently answers a better purpose than the hoe and much more expeditiously loosing the soil and killing weeds and short grass.

Importance of a Good Garden.—There is nothing connected with cultivating the ground that gives so much pleasure, profit, health and contributes so much to the comfortable sustenance of a family as a well kept garden of vegetables, small fruits and some space or spaces set apart for flowers.

A few rods square of highly enriched ground, well cultivated, will yield an inconceivable quantity and variety of vegetable food, if the crops be judiciously rotated in proper succession and managed skillfully. The actual time devoted to keep in order a garden as large as would be required to furnish every variety of vegetables, and sufficient of each sort for a family, will be found comparatively

but little—every foot can be made to bear several crops per year. For instance, suppose we sow in September spinach and radish in same drill—without injuring the spinach, the radish will grow and be used before December and the spinach be taken off by 15th of March. Then beets or onions and radish again, with a few lettuce seeds. By July all these will have matured and used. Then peas or snap beans, which will be off by the 15th of September; ready for turnips or spinach again. So with other crops, some of which can be sowed between the rows after the first sown crop is near fit for gathering, like corn planted at the last working given early potatoes. Thus the same piece of ground will in twelve months produce a crop of spinach, beets or beans, two crops of radish and lettuce and one of peas or beans. If peas are sowed early in spring the same ground can be occupied by celery or cabbage or cauliflower.

It is really lamentable to see how much the garden is neglected in the country. We have known many farmers who are known as exemplars in all farming operations, such as crop growing, stock breeding, etc., so neglectful of a vegetable garden that when they wanted some choice dishes—even oftentimes the commonest sorts of vegetables, like cabbage, onions, potatoes, tomatoes and the like—come to town to buy them in the market that should be teeming with like products from their own garden. Every farmer should be a seller and not a buyer of all the coarser vegetables.

A PLEURO-PNEUMONIA FUND.—The Senate voted \$1,000,000, to be expended through the Commissioner of Agriculture, to aid the proper authorities of the several States in preventing the spread of pleuropneumonia among cattle.

THE CAUSE OF LOW PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

We have now one of the most singular conditions as to money and prices that was ever known. According to the generally accepted theory—that abundant money advances prices—we would have, in this country at least, high prices. Instead of that we have lower prices than ever seen since 1846, with a volume of currency greater than under the wildest paper inflation at the close of the war—a currency much equivalent to gold, for it is practically convertible into gold when gold is wanted, and consequently possessing a value greater at least by twofold in foreign exchange than the volume of paper currency we had in 1865. We all know how much more of our products we give for a dollar now. Certainly, for the average productions of the farm we may safely say we give twice as much.

What are the causes?

Many say it is the tariff. Others, the extravagance of our people. Others still, that it is over-production.

That it is not the first can be shown by the fact that the distress caused by what is called "the decline of prosperity" is worse among farmers of Great Britain than here. The effect being world-wide, the cause must be co-extensive. The second reason does not apply, for all extravagance on the part of those who can afford it tends to a relief from, rather than a causation of hard times. None others are apt to be extravagant nowadays. The third reason there is more ground for, but it is insufficient, for we are not over-producing to an extent that need cause alarm. Indeed, it is believed that three months of normal prosperity would sweep away out of sight every accumulation, so large a number of the people have been obliged to live on "short commons" so long a time.

In a former paper, on "India Wheat,"

the writer of this attempted to show that there was *one sufficient cause* for the evils we suffered.

Since that paper was penned the trade returns show that more than 9,500,000 pounds of raw cotton, raised in India (by laborers that can live on two cents per day,) was landed in American ports!

How many of your farmer readers are aware of that astounding statement being true? *There is no tariff on cotton.* The farmer has protection by a tariff of 20 cents per bushel on wheat, or wheat would have been landed here also. Yet we have farmers who miss no occasion to denounce the *tariff* as the cause of their woes, some of whom do not know that nearly all our agricultural staples are protected, but for which fact very large importations would have been made—indeed, quite large importations are now made of vegetables, including potatoes, which pay 15 cents per bushel duty, and of eggs, butter and cheese?

Why was cotton left free? Who ever dreamed of our being outdone in cotton? As well put a duty on *water* or *whiskey*.

Does it not prove somewhat the position taken that dishonoring silver is the cause?

Cheap silver alone enables the British or Indian merchant to bring Indian cheap labor into competition with the Western nations. The silver rupee, the unit of value there, buys as much there as it ever would, for careful inquiry shows very little change in prices there during the last twenty years. One thousand pounds in gold will buy in London about £1,300 exchange on Indian banks, or of silver bullion—thanks to the destructive policy we have been weak enough to permit. This accounts for the reason that *India alone* took \$52,000,000 of the silver production of all the mines of the world, which was but \$115,000,000 in 1885.

Our coinage was about \$28,000,000 in 1885. Allowing \$20,000,000 consumed

in the arts and for plate and ornaments, that would leave \$15,000,000 for the rest of the world. Is it any wonder that inquiry shows that there is no accumulation of silver *bullion* anywhere in the world? Is there a remedy? How many Americans know how gold *bullion* is kept at par with *gold coin*? Why, when the gold output from the placer mines of California and Australia so greatly exceeded the silver production of the world, yet that the gold miner *had as staple and fixed a price* for his bright treasures as he has to-day.

The reason was that then there was one place on earth where its purchase was *compelled*. Germany actually demonetized gold in 1857, but the Bank of England was compelled by act of Parliament to buy all gold offered at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce or forfeit its charter. It was no more, in effect, *than the free and unlimited coinage of gold. The free and unlimited coinage of silver by any one great nation would produce the same effect.* As England did not have to buy all the gold, nor coin any undue share of it, is it likely that we would be differently placed if *we*, of all the nations now best prepared to do this great work, should establish unlimited coinage of silver.

It cannot be denied that in these days of "rapid transit" that if silver—any commodity, in fact—is worth a given price, without regard to quantity; that it must approximate to that price throughout the commercial world.

There are weighty reasons for believing that under such an act—declaring free and unlimited coinage of standard dollars—that our mints soon would have no silver offered. The reasons are that silver being then brought to par with coin, it would be worth more in other countries than here, simply because no other country but Mexico has so high a ratio as our own.

By the same laws of trade that drew our

silver dollars away from us before the war, would they again be drawn from us. Standard dollars (American) then brought as high as 15 per cent. premium in gold.

How idle and false, then, the pretension that we would become the dumping ground of the silver of the world. Yet this is the sole argument of those who oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Where is it to come from? No other country can spare its coin. We have shown that it is in all other countries but one—Mexico—coined with a lower ratio to gold, and by use their coin is more or less abraded, so that the loss in weight and value would be too great, even if the nations could spare their coin.

With silver restored to par with coin, as it would be by any one great power giving it sanction and force by the very act of ordering an open mint, just as England did as to gold, we would be compelled to lower our ratio for the standard dollar, just as our government did all minor silver coins in 1855, or submit to their being withdrawn from circulation. Such an act by our country would at once prevent the possibility of Indian competition in Western markets with their wheat and cotton. The enormous advantage they now have because of cheap silver would end. In the former article it was shown that India, exports of wheat were only began in 1874, and we have seen them increase as silver has been dishonored and depressed, till in 1885 it approximated 50,000,000 bushels!

Is it not time that American farmers were aroused to a consideration of the real causes of the depression in price of all our great staples, which are now so low as to not only afford no profit, but to actually involve a loss to the producer, like that Nebraska corn article in your July number.

Talk of overproduction! Why there are not many farmers that would not gladly take \$100 worth of manufactured

goods and implements if they could but afford to buy. Note what a vast difference there would be could the producer in the seaboard states receive but \$1.25 for wheat and 75 cents for corn.

There can be no real prosperity in the country while the interests of agriculture are so depressed. That is at the foundation of the politico-economical fabric. The restoration of silver to its time-honored place as a co-equal measure of value with gold will do more to restore confidence than all else. Confidence in the value of things, and in their stability is only needed to restore a measure of prosperity to every farm and workshop in our country. This should be an era of great prosperity. *It will be one, with silver restored,* and people will wonder at the madness which ruled when ignoring the experience of centuries the wild, mad work of attempting to demonetize one of the money metals of the world was permitted.

J. W. PORTER.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 14, 1887.

New York's Dairy Show.

A guaranty fund of \$20,000 has been subscribed by prominent New Yorkers as premiums to be offered at an exclusive dairy show to be held at Madison square in New York city next April. It is the intention to have this show limited to dairy cattle and dairy products, including also dairy apparatus of every description. It is a fact that the dairy cattle of the world have made small progress compared with the improvement in beef cattle, and it is time the dairy stock received more attention and recognition. The great New York Dairy Show can be made as much a feature of American agriculture as is the Fat Stock Show at Chicago.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

EXTRACTS FROM PETER HENDERSON'S GARDEN AND FARM TOPICS.

We sow annually about four acres in Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower seeds, which produce probably five millions of plants, which we never fail to sell mostly in our immediate neighborhood, to the market gardeners, who have, many of them, even better soil than we have for raising these plants, and would succeed if they would only do as we do, firm the seed after sowing, which is done thus:

After plowing, harrowing, and leveling the land smoothly, lines are drawn by the "marker," which makes furrows about two inches deep and a foot apart. After the man who sows the seed follows another, who, with the ball of the right foot, presses down his full weight on every inch of soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. The rows are then lightly leveled longitudinally with the rake, a light roller is passed over them, and the operation is done.

By this method our crop has never once failed, and what is true of Celery and Cabbage seed is nearly true of all other seeds requiring to be sown during the late spring or summer months.

On July 2d of 1884, as an experiment, I sowed twelve rows of Sweet Corn and twelve rows of Beets, treading in, after every alternate row of each. In both cases, those trod in came up in four days, while those unfirmed remained twelve days before starting, and would not then have germinated had not rain fallen, for the soil was dry as dust when the seed were sown.

The result was, that the seeds that had been trodden in grew freely from the start, and matured their crops to a marketable condition by fall; while the rows unfirmed did not mature, as they were not only eight days later in germinating; but the

plants were also, to some extent, enfeebled by being partially dried in the loose, dry soil.

This experiment was a most useful one, for it proved that a corn crop, sown in the vicinity of New York as late as July 2d, could be made to produce "roasting ears" in October, when they never fail to sell freely at high rates, but the crop would not mature unless the seed germinated at once, which would never be certain at that dry and hot season unless by this method. The same season, in August, I treated seeds of spinach and turnips in the same way. Those trod in germinated at once, and made an excellent crop, while unfirmed germinated feebly, and were eventually nearly all burned out by a continuance of dry, hot air penetrating through the loose soil to the tender rootlets.

I beg to caution the inexperienced, however, by no means to roll in the seed if the ground is *not dry*. The soil may often be in a suitable condition to sow, but yet be too damp to be trodden upon or rolled. In such cases these operations may not be necessary at all, for if rainy weather ensue the seeds will germinate, of course; but if there is any likelihood of a continued drought, the treading or rolling may be done a week or more after the seed has been sown, if there is any reason to believe that it may suffer from the dry, hot air. Another very important advantage gained by treading in the seeds is that when we have crops of beets, celery, turnips, spinach or anything else that is sown in rows, the seeds to form the crop come up at once, while the seeds of the weeds that are just as liable to perish by the heat as those of the crop are retarded. Such of the weed seeds as lie in the space between the rows when the soil is loose will not germinate as quickly as those of the crop sown; and hence we can cultivate be-

tween the rows before the weeds germinate at all.

Now, if firming the soil around seed to protect it from the influence of a dry and hot atmosphere, is a necessity it is obvious that it is quite as much so in the case of plants whose rootlets are even more sensitive to such influence than the dormant seed.

Experienced professional horticulturists however, are less likely to neglect this than to neglect in the case of seeds, for the damage from such neglect is easier to be seen and hence better understood by the practical nurseryman; but with the inexperienced amateur the case is different. When he receives his package of trees or plants from the nurseryman, he handles them as if they were glass, every broken twig or root calls forth a complaint, and he proceeds to plant them, gingerly straightening out each root and sifting the soil around them, but he would no more stamp down that soil than he would stamp on the soil of his mother's grave. So the plant, in nine cases out of ten, is left loose and wagging; the dry air penetrates through the soil to its roots; the winds shake it; it shrivels up and fails to grow; and then come the anathemas on the head of the unfortunate nurseryman, who is charged with selling him dead trees or plants.

About a month ago I sent a package of a dozen Roses by mail to a lady in Savannah. She wrote me a woeful story last week, saying that, though the Roses had arrived seemingly all right, they had all died but one, and what was very singular, she said, the one that lived was the one that Mr. Jones had stepped on, and which she had thought sure was crushed to death, for Mr. Jones weighs 200 pounds. Now, though I do not advise any gentleman of 200 pounds putting his brogan on the top of a tender Rose plant, as a practice conducive to its health, yet, if Mrs.

Jones could have allowed her weighty lord to press the soil against the root of each of her dozen Roses, I much doubt if she would now have to mourn their loss.

It has often been a wonder to many of us, who have been workers in the soil for a generation, how some of the simplest methods of culture have not been practised until we were nearly done with life's work.

There are few of us but have had such experience, personally, I must say that I never pass through a year but I am confounded to find that some operation can not only be quicker done, but better done than we have been in the habit of doing it.

These improvements loom up from various causes, but mainly from suggestions thrown out by our employees in charge of special departments, a system which we do all in our power to encourage.

As a proof of the value of such improvements, which have led to simplifying our operations, I will state the fact, that through our area of green-house surface is now more than double that which it was in 1870, and the land used in our florist's business one third more, yet the number of hands employed is less now than in 1870, and yet, at the same time, the quality of our stock is infinitely better now than then.

Whether it is the higher price of labor in this country that forces us into labor-saving expedients, or the interchange of opinions from the greater number of nationalities centering here, that gives us broader views of culture, I am not prepared to state; but that America is now selling nearly all the products of the green-house, garden, nursery and farm, lower than is done in Europe, admits of no question; and if my homely suggestions in this matter of firming the soil around newly planted seeds or plants, will in any degree assist us in still holding to the front, I shall be gratified.

I have now been a writer for the horticultural press for over thirty years, and am egotistical enough to believe that many of my suggestions, born of a lifetime of active practical work in all kinds of gardening operations, have benefited hundreds; but I consider the short paper here given on "The Use of the Feet in Sowing and Planting" the most important and valuable I have ever written, if I have succeeded in making my meaning clear; for the ignorance on this subject is widespread; and when we consider the hundreds of thousands of acres of all kinds of farm products that fail annually from no other cause than that the seeds have not been properly firmed in the soil, we can readily imagine the loss from such neglect and the importance of making known the remedy.

Although, to the thousands of amateurs who are interested in gardening work, the loss resulting from a few seeds failing to germinate, or a few newly-planted plants failing to grow, is not often estimated by dollars and cents, yet the annoyance and disappointment of failure are inducements enough to use the best means to attain success, which I believe will rarely fail to be attained if the directions which have been given for "The Use of the Feet in Sowing and Planting" be strictly followed; for the necessity for the operation of firming the soil is just as essential in the tiniest flower bed of the garden as in the large plots of the market garden or the broad acres of the farm,

CATARRH CURED.—A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 213 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Millions for Fences.

Mr. Ben. Perley Poore declares in the *Cultivator* that a statistician estimates the cost of fencing of our American farms at \$2,000,000,000, or nearly the aggregate of our national debt. On an average this fencing requires renewal every ten years, necessitating an average outlay of \$200,000,000 per annum—that is, protection against our neighbors' live stock imposes the necessity of a permanent investment in unproductive fixtures of a capital nearly equal to the capital stock of nearly all our railroads, and the payment of an annual tax, the proceeds of which nearly equal the entire revenue of our national government. This tax, it should be remembered, falls exclusively upon the agricultural interest, as the above estimate does not include the enclosures of town lots or of manufacturing establishments.

"I have no means at hand," says the Major, "of testing the accuracy of the estimate, and feel very much disposed to reduce it. But making all reasonable allowance, it is evident that it involves a very large residuum of truth. If it is even half as great as represented, the fencing tax is one of the most grinding imposts ever levied upon productive industry. If the farmers of our country were compelled by law to pay \$100,000,000 per annum from the proceeds of their labor by way of direct tax to the general government, there would be no bounds to their complaints. But this tax, for it is a real tax, is borne, if not cheerfully, yet without serious murmurings, from the fact that it is accepted as one of the necessities of the situation."

THE man who don't know enough to "come in when it rains" is but little worse than he who does not provide shelter for farm implements and machinery.

ROLLING THE SOIL.

NECESSITY OF A FIRM SEED-BED.

I cordially extend my hand to Mr. T. B. Terry, for that friendly shake he offers to give it in consideration of my efforts to induce the average farmer to improve his methods of cultivating the land.

Fining the soil for all crops before planting is the only plan by which the full productive capacity of any soil can be determined. Not only so; it is also the only plan by which the large amount of fertility contained in the atmosphere can be available. Fining the soil and making it solid is the thing for winter grain; and making it loose and porous is the only thing for hoed crops. Grain sowed in the autumn requires a solid but perfectly pulverized seed-bed, and to insure prompt germination, and prevent winter-killing, should have the surface of the land over the grain made equally as solid as that portion of the seed-bed under the grain. Grain planted in the spring, as indeed at all seasons, should be rolled immediately after planting if prompt germination is desired, as it is only by pressing the fine soil close to the grain that the delicate rootlets are enabled to find immediate sustenance to support their growth after exhausting the food contained in the grain itself.

It is all a mistake about the roller baking the land, or being calculated to make land dry, except to the extent of preventing an excess of water being held in the land when a very heavy rain falls. Instead of not being the thing to roll in dry weather, as your correspondent Mr. Wellman states on page 6, Jan. 6th, my experience is just the opposite. It is only by making the surface soil compact that we retain the natural moisture. To prove this, let any one go upon a freshly prepared piece of land during a drouth, which has been left loose and porous. Let him walk over this

loose surface one day, and then go the next day about noon, if still dry, and observe how deep the soil is dry immediately along side of the foot print. It will be found that the loose porous soil is as dry as dust for a considerable distance below the surface—the air and sun having dried out and expelled apparently every vestige of moisture. Now examine in the centre of the foot print, and you will find the moisture quite perceptible in less than half an inch from the surface. A case in point. Last fall was a very dry season for planting wheat. A cultured gentleman from Virginia, now in Baltimore, in conversing with me on this subject of rolling after planting, and who was not prepossessed in its favor previous to this season and before thinking over the matter fully, told me of a fact which came under his observation last fall that convinced him and a friend most thoroughly of the very great advantage in the use of the roller after seeding. He was in Virginia, and while visiting this friend, asked him how his wheat looked (this was some time after the wheat had been seeded.) The reply was, it had not come up. The question was then asked—"Was it rolled after planting?" "Not at all," was the reply: "I do not believe in rolling after planting." "Why not?" was asked. "Well, I don't believe in it." The two friends then walked out to the field where the wheat was seeded, and on reaching it they observed green spots at intervals. These green spots were examined and found to be a uniform growth of wheat, and the space they occupied was the exact foot print where the proprietor walked over the field immediately after seeding! It was only in those prints that any wheat had made its appearance in the field!

There is not a market gardener that I know of who does not press the soil to every seed he plants, either by placing a

board over the seed after covering with fine earth, and walking over the board, or by using a suitable roller. Peter Henderson, who is so universally known as a most successful gardener, tells us that to succeed with the most delicate seed the fine soil *must* be pressed to them. Is there any consistency in opposing the only means of accomplishing the best results because the harder cereals will grow with rougher treatment than the most delicate garden seed? Why not give both the cultivation required to produce the best results? As to the propriety of rolling after the grain is up, it depends entirely upon circumstances. If the wheat was seeded upon crudely and roughly prepared land in the autumn, or upon land imperfectly drained, rolling in the spring immediately after the frost leaves the ground, would increase the yield thousands of bushels—in every State where winter wheat is seeded—by re-covering the roots thrown out by the frost. In fact, I know of no instance where winter grain would not be improved by rolling in early spring, and, when not thrown out of the ground, by both harrowing and rolling. The working, by loosening the surface soil, admits the fertility from the atmosphere, and gives new life to the plant. This does not bake the land—to do that requires an amount of heat which the sun does not possess at this season, and water in excess in the soil when worked.

But under no circumstances should land be rolled when wet.

T. R. CRANE.—*In Country Gentleman.*

APPLE ICE.—Stew and strain one quart of apples, add the whites of two eggs, one pint of rich cream, flavor highly with lemon and nutmeg; stir into the mixture one quart of milk; sweeten all very sweet, and freeze as ice cream.

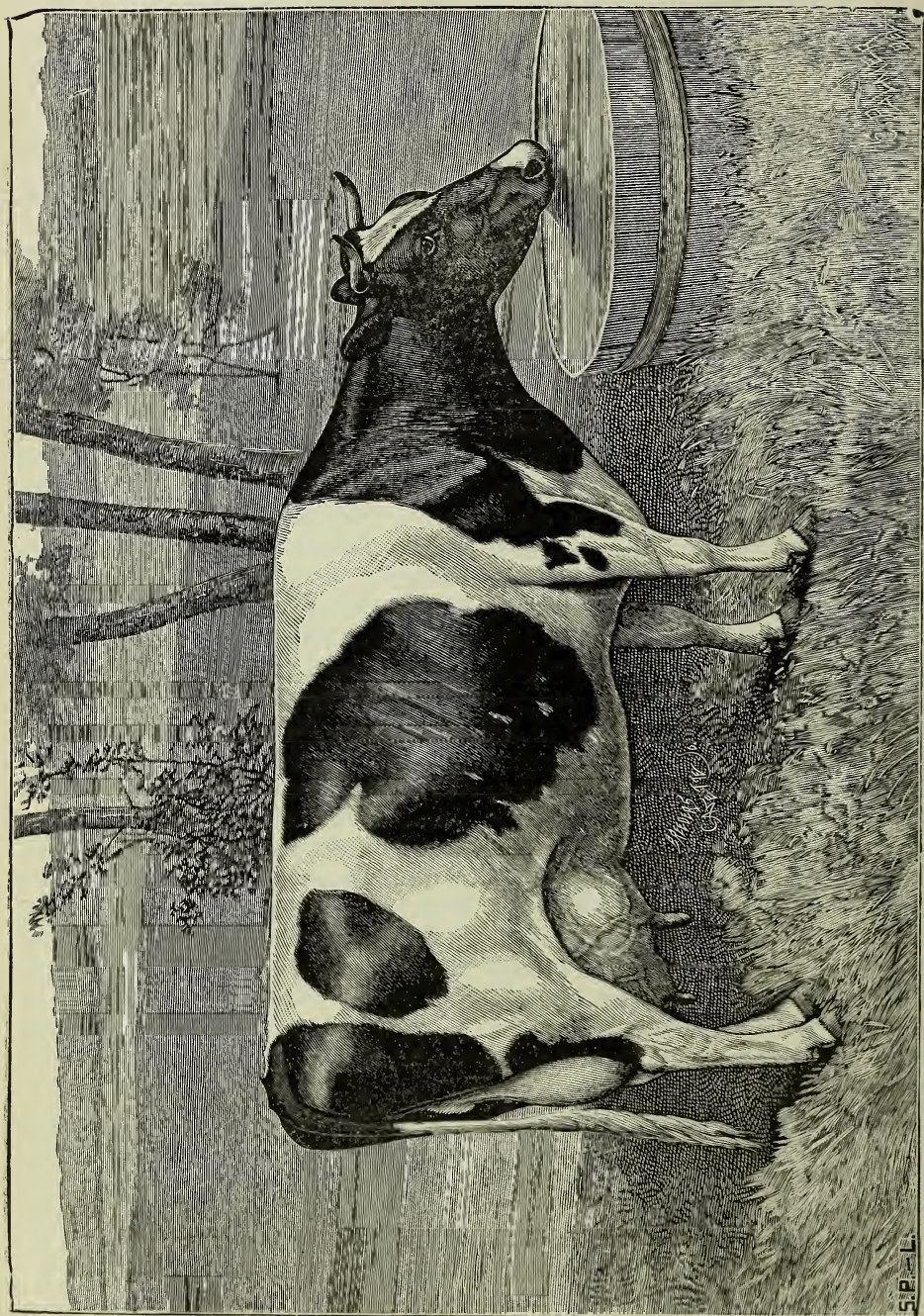
LIVE-STOCK REGISTER.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW CLOTHILDE.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Smith, Powell & Lamb of Syracuse, N. Y. We are permitted to publish a capital portrait of the famous Queen of milkers Clothilde, whose record of 26,021 pounds 2 ozs. of milk in a year makes her the greatest milker known. After her years record was completed, she continued to milk and gave in 15 months and 13 days 30,590 pounds 9 ozs. of milk. In her 13th month in milk she made 4 pounds 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. of butter in two days. 21.28 pounds of milk making 1 pound of butter which record is at the rate of 17 pounds 2 3-8 ozs. for a week, and shows that her great milk production did not seriously affect the high quality of the milk. Her daughter Clothilde 2nd gave as a 4 year old, 23,602 pound 10 ozs. of milk in a year, which is the largest record of any cow of the same age, and made 17 pound 12 ozs. of butter in a week. Another daughter Clothilde 4th, gave as a 2 year old, 14,021 pounds 14 ozs. in a year, and made 10 pounds 8 ozs. of butter in a week. These three, mother and two daughters of an average of 4 years averaged 21,214 pounds 3 ozs. of milk each in a year which record has never been approached by the same number of animals of one family. Clothilds grand daughter Clothilds 2nd's Duchess gave as a 2 year old, 13,150 pounds 9 ozs. of milk in a year, and made 12 pounds of butter in a week. The records of this family show most conclusively the effect of breeding and prove that blood will tell. The owners of the Lakeside herd held to this opinion for many years, and have selected and bred their

stock with this point in view. The success of their efforts can best be judged by the following average records of their herd. Which records have been most carefully made, the weight of each milking of every cow being accurately kept for the entire term of record. Last season the entire herd of mature cows averaged 17,166 pounds 1 oz. of milk each in a year, 9 cows and heifers averaged 20,231 pounds 8 1-9 ozs. of milk each in a year, 34 two year old heifers averaged 12,465 pounds 7 ozs. of milk each in a year. In the production of butter this herd is equally famous, 75 cows and heifers averaged 17 pounds of unsalted butter each in a week, 37 cows and heifers have averaged 20 pounds 1 6-37 ozs. of butter each in a week, 12 cows and heifers have averaged 23 pounds 1-6 oz. of butter each in a week, 16 three year old heifers averaged 16 pounds of butter each in a week, 20 two year old heifers averaged 12 pounds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of butter each in a week. Such remarkable average yields are worthy of the consideration of every Farmer and stock raiser. This firm issue a catalogue of their stock, containing milk and butter records, pedigrees, etc., a copy of which will be sent to any person interested in Holstein or other milch cattle that will write for one.

THERE is absolutely no reason why the farmer should not be a learned man. You can no longer keep up with the times without study. Brains will meet muscle at farming just as surely as they do in science, in politics and in war. It is intellect that wins, muscle is a mere slave nowadays. Intelligent labor will carry all the prizes from ignorant toil.



HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW "CLOTHILDE, Owned by Smith, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, New York.

HEREFORDS GOING WEST.

We sometimes object to our young men going west, because we believe it is greatly for their advantage to remain in Maryland; but we do not object to our fine stock going there, for in due time it returns with ten-fold interest, as improved specimen of the equine, or as extra fine beef for our epicures, and good supplies for our citizens generally. Augustus Sattler, of Norfolk, Nebraska, attracted hither by the great sale of Percherons, by Mr. Walters, after choosing 4 of these splendid horses, secured 4 young Hereford Bulls from E. G. Merryman, which we have just seen on their journey to the west. Some years since this would have been a common occurrence, for the white faces of the Hayfield Farm of John Merryman were frequently on their way westward; but since the death of this lover and breeder of Herefords, the passage of this fine stock has not been so frequent. The Son, Mr. E. G. Merryman has however commenced the inherited work in earnest now. He has no less than 66 head of this splendid stock, registered, and is now prepared to fill orders for the Herefords with stock which cannot be excelled. The Maryland Herefords are well known in all parts of our country.

HORSE MANAGEMENT.

Certainly few men of our day are as perfectly master of the horse nature as Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, who has exhibited such wonderful talent in curing the most vicious specimens, to the admiration of hundreds of our citizens. The following descriptions are worthy a place in the memory of every Farmer.

Before beginning Mr. Gleason said: "If a horse has large, thick ears, hairy inside; small, flat eyes, sunk into the head; small, thick nostrils, and if he is narrow between ears and between eyes, and very broad from eyes to jowls, he is a horse of no sense

and can be taught nothing. On the other hand, when a horse has a small, thin, pointed ear, furry inside; large, round, full eye, standing out well from head; large, thin nostrils, and is broad between his ears and between his eyes, and narrow from his eyes to his jowls, such a horse has intelligence—will learn quickly and remember well. A horse with a large, thick eye on the top of his head, sunken in and bulging out between, with a Roman head, will generally balk, plunge, or have some vicious habit, as well as treacherous disposition."

"The ears of a perfect horse must be small, pointed, furry inside, and wide between. The eyes must be clear, full, large, standing out prominently, and wide between. The nostrils must be large and thin, neck long, and well cut up under the jowl. Stout, heavy, muscle on top, and thin through middle; withers must always be higher than hips; short back; broad and long hips, and closejointed. For durability always buy a closejointed horse, and one with fine, short hair. The finer the hair, the longer the life. For speed, the horse should measure exactly as much from between his ears and his withers as from his withers to the coupling of the hips; that is, the withers should be exactly midway between his ears and the coupling of the hip. From the point of the withers to the shoulder should be just as long as from the coupling of the hip over the kidneys to point of hip by tail. From hoof-band of forward foot to point of withers, fifty-seven inches; from point of shoulders to point of hip, sixty-two inches. Persons buying horses by this rule will find it infallible."

Mr. Gleason went on to say that "you must never show timidity before a horse. Always be calm and quiet in manner, and talk softly, but give him to understand distinctly that while you love him you are his master.

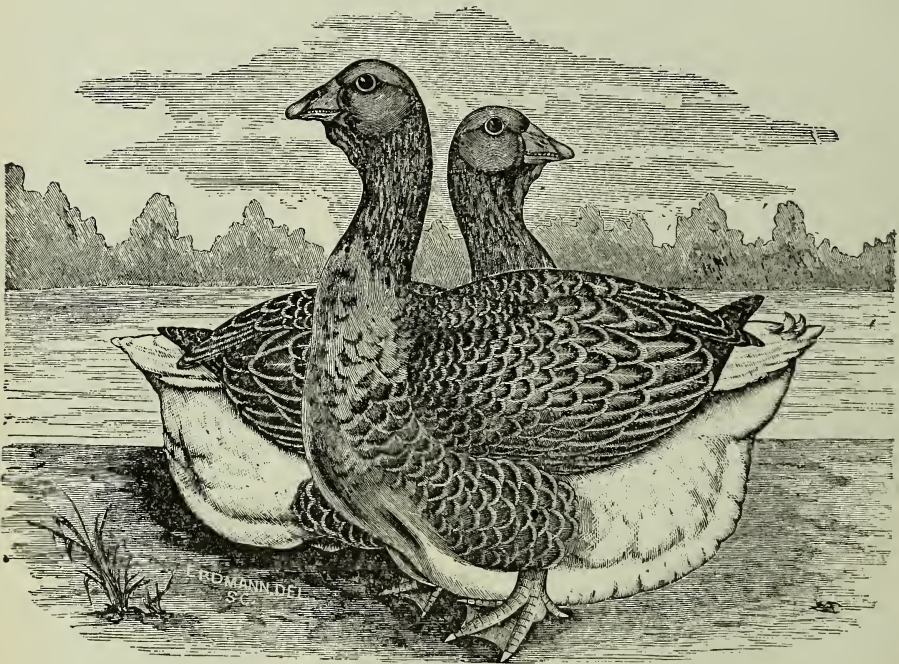
POULTRY HOUSE.

Toulouse Geese.

These are among the largest of the goose tribe. Often weighing upwards of twenty pounds. They are the grey wings and back, and white beneath. They afford a

HIGH-PRICED CHICKENS.

William K. Vanderbilt is quite a poultry fancier if all reports are correct. He is said to have a large poultry establishment at Oakdale, L. I. He has about 800 thoroughbred fowls, and has recently



large amount of excellent feathers, and are hardy and easily raised. They give only one litter of eggs in a year—about one dozen eggs. The period of incubation is thirty days. They fatten very readily, and until needed to fatten for market, they require no attention, provided they have the privilege of running in the pasture lot supplied with water.

added a new importation of very valuable and rare breeds to the number of thirty, which would readily bring from \$800 to \$1000 from poultry dealers. Among them are specimens which are attracting much attention abroad, and which it is contemplated to introduce more extensively into this country. There are the La Bresee and Creve Cœur from France; the Houdans and Andularian from Spain and the white and black Crinorea from England

The latter are quite rare and are not bred very largely even in England, and readily bring from \$15 to \$40 apiece at present in this country. They are a very handsome fowl, the black species having a red face and hanging comb with a very rich greenish-black plumage. The great value of the breed is said to be its egg-producing qualities. In England it is claimed that they will produce 200 eggs per year for each hen, which is very much ahead of anything in that line in this country. They are also noted for their size, six of them (the eggs) weighing a pound. The La Bresse is noted as being a fine table fowl, as well as an egg-producer. Mr. Vanderbilt also imported some game bantams, red-breasted game birds, and pure bred Pekin ducks. Nor is his importation to be confined to farm fowls; he proposes to bring over 100 English pheasants for breeding purposes, to be placed upon grounds near Oakdale, where he will make a genuine game preserve. He recently imported a few pheasants from the game preserves of the Prince of Wales. Those who have visited the yards of Mr. Vanderbilt pronounce his collection of fowls to be the finest in the United States, among which are fine bronze turkeys, genuine Rouen ducks, Toulouse geese and Aylesbury ducks. The interest being taken in this direction is highly benefited to the poultry interest of the country upon which will be felt its influence.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Fallston Farmers' Club.

The club met on the 3d of March at "Bon Air," the home of Wm. T. Watson.

The crop reports being all handed in, were read and listened to with much interest.

The club adjourned to meet at the Amos Homestead, the home of Garrett Amos, April 7th, 1888.—*Bel Air Times*.

THE HATCH BILL AND THE COLLEGE.

A REVIEW.

The passage of the Hatch Bill, and the appropriation of \$15,000 annually to the Agricultural College of Maryland, for Experiments in Agriculture seems a fitting opportunity for a careful review of our work for some years past, in the cause of Agricultural Education in our State, and for the practical benefit of the Farmers, in the action of the State Legislature and the General Government, so far as this Magazine has wielded any influence.

It is well known that from the very beginning, this Journal, and its Editor, have stood by the Maryland Agricultural College; always battling in its behalf and ever ready to show to all, the great value it was capable of becoming to the Farmers of Maryland, if the opportunity should be given to it and the means afforded to that end. In our columns, we have repeatedly shown the facts in as strong light as possible, and have set forth the great good which other States were accomplishing for their farming population, by their liberal appropriation of means to that end; many of the States giving from \$20,000 to \$50,000 annually and providing ample facilities for insuring the best results. Our College has been forced against much discouraging opposition, to struggle for a bare existence, waiting in confidence, however, for the future. Times have arisen when that very existence has been put in jeopardy by its enemies; and only a little more than a year ago, by persistent labor, by advanced sheets from our columns, and by an array of facts of the most trenchant character, were we able to prevent legislation which would have been its death blow. At the same time, we set forth such facts in connection with the proposed

Experiment Station at Pikesville, as saved to the State at least \$20,000 last year and \$10,000 annually thereafter, with the prospect of many subsequent instalments of large sums.

We early saw in the Hatch Bill the great friend of Agricultural Education throughout our country, and in an Essay read before the American Association, held in New York City, we introduced the subject, had resolutions passed, a committee appointed to visit Washington, and thus brought the whole enterprise very prominently forward in the Agricultural press. After our visit to Washington, on this Committee, we continued to advocate and urge forward the matter, until we are able now to record that the work is carried through Congress and has received the approval of the President.

We regard this, connected as it is with the Agricultural Colleges, as the stepping stone towards the permanent success and usefulness of our own great Educational Institution for Farmers, and we certainly feel that our work in this behalf has not been in vain.

The College stands to-day in better condition than at any previous period of its history. Large improvements have been made, which add greatly to its efficiency and notwithstanding the additional expense, so judiciously has it been managed that the income meets all its current expenses. The number of students during the present year is more than twice as large as last year, and we have cause to congratulate the President, and the present management, upon their success.

We hope the Farmers of Maryland will now unite to lift it into its proper position among the Agricultural Colleges of the United States.

They are able, by giving it their hearty support, to secure for it an abundant success. It should receive from them those good words, which will enable it to

achieve the great ends for which it was built. The Farmers themselves will be the parties benefitted by every step it takes in advance, and they will enable it to stand beside those greatly useful institutions of Michigan, Mississippi, Kansas and others.

SAVING AND BUYING SEEDS.

It may be of some advantage to the Farmer to save his own seed, provided he will take suitable care to save them in the right way and at the proper time; but very few Farmers do this. The first beans to ripen, the first best ears of sweet corn, the first earliest ripening of peas should be gathered for seed. But the Farmer cannot do this; for seldom does he have enough to supply his table and take these choice early products for seed. The same may be said of melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c. It is very easy to say, "reserve the best specimens and the earliest specimens for seed;" the trouble is knowing that it shall be done. The Farmer's saving seed, is very apt to be the leavings after all the best are culled out. If, however, you do not have such seed as you should have, by the above process of getting the best; then by all means buy your seed from some good, reliable seedsman. Do not make the mistake of buying one-quarter of the amount needed; but buy enough so that you will not feel as if every individual seed must grow or you will fall short of your needs. Buy about twice as many as you think you will need, and plant enough so that your family may enjoy plenty of the garden supplies, and there may be some for your neighbors, or for the pigs or chickens. Plant an early crop as soon as you can work your garden, and run the risk of its being killed by freezing; have seed enough so that you will not suffer, if the first planting should be a failure. The hardy vegetables, beets, peas, onions, lettuce, &c. will bear a stout

freeze and come out all right. A good family garden is a delight, and it is a joy to be among the very first to have peas, lettuce, sweet corn, potatoes, beets, tomatoes, &c., &c. It is also a joy to have used the necessary judgement to plant in succession enough peas and sweet corn and beans to have them throughout the entire season.

HOW THE FORESTS GO.

In some of our States the laws offer premiums to Farmers for setting out forest trees, and our General Government has long encouraged it in the western plains, by the award of sections of the public lands. The growth of forest trees is getting to be a very serious question even in this comparatively new Country; for the immense lumber interests and wasteful extravagance are depleting our most extensive tracks. If attention is not given to the renewal of forest trees we shall soon look in vain for an adequate supply. We copy a few of the minor items of its use from the *N. Y. Tribune*.

Shoe-Pegs require 100,000 cords of timber annually in their manufacture; matches, 3,000,000; lasts and boot-trees, 500,000. All this is of the most superior quality, straight grained and clear of knots and gnarls. To raise the telegraph poles of the country required 800,000 trees, and 300,000 more are required for annual repair. The railway ties of the country annually consume 75,000 acres of timber at least thirty years old, and the fencing of railways represents \$45,000,000, and the annual repair \$15,000,000. These are but a moiety of what is required of our forest supply. The burning of brick alone requires 2,000,000 cords of wood annually.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

THE BEST METHOD OF DISPOSING OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The Deer Creek Farmers' Club met last Saturday, at the residence of the President, Mr. R. John Rogers, near Fountain Green.

The question previously selected for discussion was, "What is the Best Method of Disposing of Farm Products?"

Mr. Rogers said there were only two ways—to sell or feed. If there is any profit in feeding stock that would be a more profitable way of disposing of our products than selling them. Besides, we would get that which we could get in no other way—a large quantity of barn-yard manure, which would largely obviate the necessity of buying fertilizers. Every farmer must raise wheat and the only disposition to be made of it is to sell it. Corn and hay are more profitably disposed of if fed to cattle.

Wm. F. Hays was of the opinion that wheat is the only crop a farmer can afford to sell. Our farmers make more money on cattle than the Lancaster county (Pa.) farmers make. They pay 4 3-4 cents per pound for cattle in the fall, feeding from way into June, in the stable. He did not see how Harford farmers could do better than by feeding hay, corn and oats to stock.

Ben. Silver, Jr., said he could make nothing feeding cattle at present prices and prefers to sell his crops. Cattle will eat from 11 to 12 cents worth of meal a day, and to make this pay they must put on 3 lbs. of flesh every day—which is seldom done. His plan is to winter cattle on rough feed and fatten them on grass the following spring. For a canner, the best way to realize a profit is to sell his stock as soon as packed. He had tried carrying his pack several years to his loss.

The President asked Mr. Silver if he

did not think feeding the corn and hay on the place saved the buying of so much commercial fertilizer.

Mr. Silver said it did, but thought if a farmer converted these crops into cash he could buy commercial fertilizers, keep his land in as good order and have more money left.

The general estimate of the members was that it takes from 5 to 7 barrels of corn to fatten a steer.

Mr. Hays said the manure from a grain-fed steer would cover one-third of an acre of ground, and that a ton of hay would feed a steer 5 months. Then 50 cattle would consume 250 barrels of corn, worth \$500, and say 60 tons of hay, worth \$500 more, or \$1,000 in all. Twenty dollars a head profit is a fair estimate. The cattle would therefore bring \$1,000 more than they cost; you would have your corn and hay sold at market prices and have manure enough left to cover 16 acres of ground.

Mr. Silver doubted if cattle bought in the fall could be made to realize \$20 a head. Mr. Moores said he would not take \$25 advance for his, and Mr. Rogers said his cattle yielded him, last winter, \$27 a head more than they cost.

H. Spalding said he had had no experience in feeding cattle, but his way is to sell his produce as soon after harvest as possible.

John Moores said that 5 barrels of corn and 5 bushels of oats is a proper allowance for fattening a steer. A barrel of corn ground with the cob makes 300 lbs., after the miller gets all he wants out of it. If stabled in December and fed 5 months the gain ought to be 300 lbs. per steer, and if bought at 4 cents per lb. and sold at 5 cts. the calculation is simple: 5 barrels of corn say \$10,00; hay, \$9—total \$19. Suppose the cattle weigh 800 lbs., the cost at 4 cts. would be \$32. Increase

300 lbs.; total weight when sold 1,100 lbs., bringing at 5 cts., \$55. Advance \$23. Thus there would be left a clear profit of \$4 per head and the manure. One man can feed 30 cattle, go to mill, haul out and spread all the manure and do some other work besides.

The manure from three cows will cover an acre and is worth more than a ton of bone dust, or say \$5 per steer. From an acre manured that way you can raise 15 barrels of corn, and the fodder would go a great way towards keeping your cattle the next year. At this rate a man would be selling his corn and hay at good prices and getting manure to go back on his land. More cattle can be kept in that way than can be grazed, but he keeps some each way.

Mr. Moores thought there is more profit in feeding sheep than in feeding cattle, but many farmers don't like sheep. He also thought horses more profitable than either.

A colt 3 years old will eat no more than a cow, and will be worth \$150 and the cow about \$40. A farmer might raise two or three colts every year. At two years of age they could be put to light work.

Mr. Rogers thought the mistake our farmers make is raising small colts. The market is in the city, where heavy horses are wanted.

Mr. Moores, resuming, thought the dairy business might furnish a mode of profitably disposing of farm products. He also spoke of the profits of raising tobacco, and thought if more were raised it would benefit the country by giving employment to many persons.

Bennet H. Barnes said that the wheat crop must, of course, be sold, and the best way generally is to thresh it in the field and haul it out at once. He thought but little corn ought to be sold off the place. He had always made more money stall-

feeding than grazing. He had concluded this winter that hay is the cheapest food for cattle. He generally has a field, half clover and half timothy. This hay is fed to cattle and when the clover runs out the clear timothy hay is sold. There is money in raising horses. He recently lost a mare 29 years old which had produced \$800 worth of colts and never lost a month's time, altogether, from work.

Thomas Lochary was of the opinion that where a man has had experience in hauling stock and wants to improve his land he will make most out of his crops by feeding them. On a small place it is most profitable to fatten cattle in the stable, because less ground is necessary to produce the feed required than when they are grazed. His cattle are now eating from 10 to 12 pounds of meal a day. More weight can be put on well-bred steers than on scrubs, with the same amount of feed.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It is worthy of record that this eminent divine, stricken down suddenly in the midst of active life, has passed away. He died on Tuesday, Mar. 8. He was one of the most brilliantly endowed of a very remarkable and eccentric family. His name has become familiar to almost every hamlet in our land, and his influence has been felt in the highest as well as in the humblest homes. During an ocean journey, on our passage to Europe, we were thrown into intimate relation with one branch of the Beecher family, and became acquainted with many incidents showing the peculiar idiosyncracies of that race. It is impossible in our small space to give to our readers a just idea of them; but as a family they were honestly devoted to what they esteemed the real good of humanity; and Henry Ward Beecher, with untiring energy labored for the accomplishment of

the common good. He has passed away, leaving a space which few men in our world will ever be able to fill. While we were never in hearty sympathy with all his ultraisms, we can appreciate the undoubted talent, eloquence and energy of a devoted life.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The conviction has long been growing strong and is slowly forcing itself upon the mind of every Marylander, that the growing of cereal crops and tobacco is not profitable in this State, and as a dependence for an income the Farmers of our lower counties should make up their minds to let them go. Looked upon from a standpoint which strikes out entirely these large field crops, no place in the world is better fitted to become the very paradise of Farmers, than the lower counties of our own State of Maryland. Consider how delightful is the climate of this region, how it is surrounded and pierced by navigable streams which almost pass every Farmer's door, abounding in their season with the very best of fish, oysters, crabs, terrapin, wild ducks, geese, &c., and the soil adapted perfectly to the small fruits and vegetables, peaches and pears, and kindred departments of Farm produce, all within easy reach of the markets of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, both by water and by rail. Why will the Farmers of this region continue to toil and starve over wheat and tobacco, yielding no profit, when their early berries, fruits, vegetables, sweet corn, would be welcome at bountiful prices in these great centres of population? We would suggest to the Farmers of these lower counties, then, to commence this year to prepare for a change in all their Farming operations, a change from cereals, to the raising of fruits and vegetables. We believe this

change is now inevitable and the sooner it is made the better. We do not advise the sudden abandonment of the others; but only this year make a beginning in the "new departure"—establish the foundation by setting apart certain portions of the farms for fruits and vegetables, and give the matter a fair trial in view of the future possibilities.

Another field is opening also for the Farmers in these counties in the growing of peanuts. A very large amount of money is made every year in North Carolina and Virginia from this crop. It has been said that a much larger profit, with less labor, is made from peanuts on the same acreage, than from cotton; and that the money comes more promptly than from almost any other source. These Southern counties abound in the soil in which peanuts thrive. We say, experiment judiciously upon all the different departments; on fruits of all kinds, vegetables, and on peanuts, and grow what may be best adapted to your land and for which you may have the readiest market. The past years have shown conclusively that the present crops, cereals and tobacco, must be discarded. Something better must be grown in their place. It certainly can be done, only give it a fair trial.

The Silver Question.

It will be seen that some of our Esteemed Correspondents are taking quite a lively interest in the Silver question, and its effects upon the prices of farm produce. Our readers must not read anything between the lines, and suppose we are about to open a mint, or go into the coining of silver. We give the views of our Correspondents, and let us hope that the prices of our products may be made to advance by them, until our pockets at least are filled with the precious metal.

Extracts from the Address of Prof.
Wm. C. Stubbs, of the Louisiana
Experiment Station, Delivered
at the Interstate
Convention at
Lake Charles.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—The agriculturist is a banker—his soil his bank, its fertility his capital, the ingredients his currency, and the crops grown upon it his silver and gold certificates, which are forever lost unless converted into exchange, which is returned to it. Home-made manures are his domestic and commercial fertilizers his foreign exchange. When everything made on the farm is consumed at home and the manures therefrom carefully husbanded and returned, the original capital is preserved, but no profits realized. But when a part of the product is shipped to the markets of the world and converted into appropriate commercial fertilizers, which are subsequently intelligently applied, handsome dividends may be declared. A rational system of banking consists in so using its funds as to insure the largest dividends without diminishing the capital. Surplus or reserve funds increase public confidence and are often created. A rational system of agriculture consists in producing the largest crops without diminution of soil fertility. This can only be accomplished by restoring to the soil all the valuable elements removed by the crop. Reserved or surplus fertility is often desirable and is accomplished by heavy manuring. A further comparison and the simile increases. The banker studies the laws of commerce and the occasional convulsions which interfere with their operations, and seeks so to conduct his affairs that neither a national bankruptcy, a commercial stagnation nor a period of strikes can deprive him of a moderate income. The planter aims to acquire a knowledge of those natural laws

which enables him to economize the fertility or to overcome the barrenness of his soils, and so to cultivate them that all the deficiencies of the atmosphere, changes of weather and vicissitudes of climate cannot deprive him of a remunerative return for his labor. The same principles underlie both professions, and an intelligent knowledge and application of these principles are required for the successful prosecution of either industry.

After many of the different sources of fertilizers had been discussed, their relative value, and their proper application, he gives the following good words:

THE WEALTH OF AMERICA

is not in her bonanzas of silver or in her veins of gold; not in her extensive coal fields or her mountains of iron; not in her oil wells, though they spout cataracts of the greasy fluid; not in the manufacturing power of her streams, though they go clattering to the sea; but in her soils, which nature was untold ages in forming and which the thriftless sons of men desolate in a lifetime. Wise counsel is needed to stop this increasing drain upon our soils, to levee against this sea of disaster whose swelling waves now threaten to engulf us. How can it be stopped? By a thorough knowledge of the composition and properties of our soils and the introduction of that rational system of agriculture which seeks yearly to return to our soils those elements which are removed in our crops.

One Thousand Dollars.

The Premium Committee for the next State Fair of Georgia have just published that they will give one thousand dollars to the county, in the State, that will make the largest and best display of field products, at the Fair, to be held in Macon next October. It is not necessary that parties contributing to the exhibit should

belong to any farmers' club, but that the products exhibited shall have been raised in the county making the exhibit.

[ED.—Our Southern friends know how to get up a Fair. We admire their enterprise and feel sure of their success. The States, West, South and North are full of State Fair enterprises. Maryland once held the best State Fairs in the Union. We see no reason why it should not do so now.]

Carpet Sweeping.

In all carpet sweeping great care must be taken to brush well around the skirting board. This is the favorite spot for moths to breed. Should you suspect their existence, lay a wet cloth, folded about three inches wide, on the carpet around the skirting board, and on this press a very hot iron. The steam caused by this process will kill both moth and eggs, and there need be no fear of injuring the carpet. I have said a *wet* cloth, because I mean more than merely damp, but it must not be dripping wet. A cloth wrung out of water as dry as you can will be right.

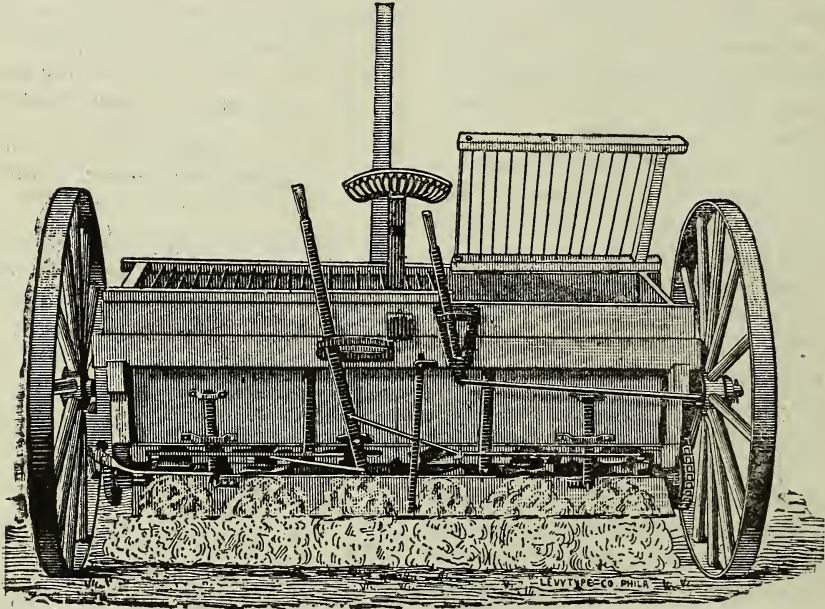
Smaller rugs can, of course, be taken up and shaken every week. The Wilton, felt, or ingrain "fillings" often used add to the work very much, as they show every speck, being of solid color and in a dusky street, seem to require sweeping every day to be really bright. Wilton filling should not be swept at the same time as the rug it surrounds, which has usually some lighter colors, and the flue from these will attach itself to the darker pile. Sweep the rug first and take up the dust, then go around the room to sweep the filling or border.—*Catherine Owen in GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.*

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

Ash and Lime Spreader.

This Machine is something new, and we understand there has been quite a number of them sold in the vicinity of Baltimore within the past few days, they are said to

state of fertility—performing all labor yourself, or with resources within your family if possible. Keep no more stock than you need to work the farm, say a span of able horses, and a yoke of good oxen, and no more milch cows than can be



work satisfactorily by all who have them. They are for sale by E. Whitman, Sons & Co., in this City and advertised in this number, with a full description of their operations.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING AT "BIRMINGHAM MANOR," THE RESIDENCE OF HON. WM. SNOWDEN.

Extracts from an Essay read by Mr. Snowden
How to Reduce the Expenses of Farming.

"I would suggest the following, if practicable, as the most certain plan of procedure for the average farmer:

Reduce the acreage to be cultivated to the smallest limit admissible, and by the judicious use of good commercial fertilizers and lime, bring your land up to a high

kept in fine condition. Give the dairy nicest and best attention and with the proceeds of same, supplemented by receipts of well managed hennery, purchase family supplies and help to meet the minor cash demand upon your exchequer. It will be of the greatest importance always, to rise in advance of the sun and work diligently till the going down of the same. Indulge in no fancy or expensive clothing, and discard from your domicile all luxuries.

Avail yourself of all home resources for enlarging your manure supply—barn-yard, stable, poultry houses, &c., and apply in such manner as to produce best results, and add most to improvement of land."

[ED.—We give a few extracts from Mr. Snowden's Essay on this subject of Reducing Expenses. We would very gladly give

more from the proceedings; but, as reported for and printed in the *Free Quill*, they are too lengthy for our columns. We would suggest if the remarks in the reports intended for publication, could be condensed to that degree, that the salient points alone be given, then they will be reproduced widely in Agricultural Journals, when extended, they cannot be reproduced in any other than a garbled way, if at all. The members of the club talk well, and while all is good, if copied in full, it would be too lengthy for our Journal.

WILNA FARMERS' CLUB.

The March meeting of the Wilna Farmers' Club was held at "Ingleside," the residence of Silas W. Hollingsworth. The most of the members were present, also C. J. Moore, of Fallston Club. At the beginning of the meeting an animated discussion was indulged in on the best manner of mending roads. The united judgement seemed to be that the worse places should be piked; doing a small portion each year, as far as the money would allow. The part so mended would make a permanent road. An idea was suggested that if farmers living along the roads were to haul the stone from their fields and place them on the roads, the proper authority being given to do so, they being slightly recompensed for the extra work; it would be a benefit to all concerned.

The subject for discussion was, "Does Field Crops or Crops for Canning Pay Best."

The discussion was opened by Samuel Bevard. He thought that if you lived within two miles of a can factory that tomatoes would pay better than field corn; the expense of raising two acres of tomatoes was about equal to that for three of corn ground; if rich enough to grow

from fifty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre it would yield from two hundred and fifty to eight hundred bushels of tomatoes.

A. B. Hollingsworth thought it would pay better to grow part field crops and part for canning, as canning crops had sometimes failed with him; it was safe to raise grain enough to supply the farm.

F. C. Norris said that raising tomatoes payed, where you lived a reasonable distance from the can factory, at twenty cts. a bushel, and he was favorable to cultivating them extensively, though the hauling was much heavier than sugar corn. His sugar corn crop two years ago was very satisfactory; last year it failed, but he was not discouraged, and would try it again on different ground.

Time did not allow further discussion of the subject.—*Harford Democrat*.

Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c.

Annual Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for 1886. This exhibits the general work of the Station in relation to Fertilizers, the Feeding values or different products, and as a subsidiary work the examination of Butter supplies to detect oleomargaine. The statistics offer room for study.

The *Thirteenth Annual Meeting* of the Iowa State Improved Stock-Breeder's Association. The papers and discussions in these proceedings will pay well for examination and careful reading.

Studies in Practical Agriculture. These are a reprint from the reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and are published by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. They are a compilation of valuable extracts from Reports out of print.

The *Hornet's Nest*, by E. P. Roe, a story of the Revolution, located in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., and depicting the sufferings and struggles of the Patriots. Enlivened by the usual love scenes with happy ending.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Paper 25 cts.

Result of the Poplar Grove Breeders' Sale.

The auction sale of trotting-bred stallions and brood mares from Mr. E. B. Emory's Poplar Grove stock farm, Centreville, Md., at Denny & Mitchell's Boundary avenue stables was largely attended, and was a success. A great deal of interest was manifested over the sale, as it was the first of the kind to take place in this city, there were many local horsemen and horse owners, and a number of persons from the interior of the state and from Washington. The bay stallion Cyclops, went to Mr. G. A. T. Snauffer, Frederick county, at \$1,280. Following are the amounts realized and the purchasers:

Bay mare Betty, by Frank Pierce III., 486, \$130, to M. Adler, Baltimore.

Bay stud Mariner, foaled June 13, '86, \$320, to T. Wright Sprey, Galena, Kent county.

Bay stud Friel Boy, foaled May 1886, by Cyclops, \$110, to John Gale, Hainesville, Kent county.

Bay stallion Cyclops, 2035, record, 2:27, \$1,280, to G. A. T. Snauffer, Carrollton stock farm, Adamstown, Md.

Brown stud Independence, \$220, to George P. Zurhorst, Washington, D. C.

Bay stud Operator, foaled June 16, 1884, \$450, to H. B. Holton.

Bay mare Fannie Fern, 2:32½, 17 years old, by George M. Patchen, Jr., together with bay stud colt Alderman, six months old, \$430, to J. W. Carey, Queene Anne's county.

Brown stud Controller, \$380, to Harry Wilmer, Centreville, Md.

Bay mare Maid-of-the-Isle, 2:36, \$455, to J. A. Sayler, Baltimore.

Bay mare Coquette, 2:55, eight years old, by cyclops, \$440, to G. A. T. Snauffer.

Brown mare Volunteer, Belle, five years old, \$200, to W. T. Coursey, Centreville, Maryland.

Also, two thoroughbred short-horn bull calves Baron Bates, II, and Choptank Lad, both by Kirklevington Lad, 39528, sold respectively to J. N. Shauck, Eklo, Baltimore county, \$42,50, and F. M. Denney, \$32,50.

The sale realized \$4,520, or \$4,435, without the calves.

Domestic Recipes.

DUMPLINGS FOR SOUP.—Half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, a little salt, flour. Roll and cut, or mix thin enough to drop from a spoon.

BROILED SHAD.—Have the shad thoroughly cleaned, split it, and season well with salt and pepper. Lay the split side down upon a hot buttered gridiron, and when brown turn the fish. Serve on a hot dish with a good-sized piece of butter. Garnish with parsley and lemon.

VEAL PIE.—Line a deep tin pan with a good crust; parboil the meat, and put it in; season high; nearly fill the pan with water in which the meat was parboiled. Sprinkle flour over, add a piece of butter, and cover with a tolerably thick crust. Chicken, clam or oyster pie may be made in the same manner. Oysters must not be cooked before putting into the pie.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One head of fine, white cabbage, minced small, three hard-boiled eggs, two tablespoonfulls of white sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful pepper, one teaspoonful made mustard, one teacupful of vinegar. Mix and pour upon the chopped cabbage.

TOMATO PICKLES.—One peck of green tomatoes, six peppers, four onions with one cup of salt sprinkled through them, and allow to stand one night. In the morning pour off the water. Boil in a kettle, with vinegar enough to cover them, and one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful each of allspice, cinnamon, and horseradish, until quite soft. Pack in stone jars.

MOCK OYSTERS.—One pint of grated corn, one egg, one small teacupful of flour, half a cupful of butter or cream, salt and pepper. Mix all well together and fry to a light brown. Well done, butter. A tablespoonful of batter will be about the size of an oyster.

SIGNIFICANT!

SOME OF THE LAST PUBLIC OPINIONS
OF A GREAT MAN.*New York Correspondence Cleveland Leader.*

One has a most excellent opportunity to study "man" as represented by the average New Yorkers. Among the wealthy classes, very many of them have the waxy skin, dropsical flesh, and "puffed eyes" that are indicative of serious kidney affections. "Bright's disease" is plainly written on their faces. Since General Logan's death the subject of rheumatism is being discussed by the medical profession.

Every intelligent person, with any knowledge of the human system, is well aware that if the kidneys are in good condition all unnecessary material is regularly carried off by them. If not, various acids, such as uric acid, one of the chief causes of rheumatism, are left in excess, creating deposits that cause all sorts of chronic organic diseases. It would seem, therefore, that rheumatism, like dropsy, is not a disease, but the result of a disease, and it is safe to say that if the stomach and kidneys are kept in healthful condition, there will be no deaths from rheumatism.

General Logan was well aware that his disease was of the kidneys, and once expressed himself in indignant terms at the folly of the doctors treating him for rheumatism, when it was the kidneys that caused the attacks. The high living and the excesses in all things, prevalent among wealthy men in large cities, especially in New York, is the chief cause for Bright's disease, and the aristocratic trouble known as rheumatism, even as insufficient and improper food bring about the same results among the very poor.

The above article, which we reproduce because of its general interest, is very significant. The public believes that rheumatism is an effect of diseased blood, this disease being caused by uric acid or kidney poison. Enough of this is developed daily to kill several men, and if it is not removed by the kidneys as fast as formed, it gradually ruins the health.

This fact is a scientific demonstration.

If doctors do not admit it, it is probably because they do not wish to attract attention to the menace deranged kidneys offers to the general health, since they have no authorized specific for these organs.

General Logan knew what his real trouble was, and he recognized the nonsense of treating the effects—the real seat of the disease was the kidneys. Senator Sittig, of Illinois, whose vote elected Logan senator after four months of balloting, tells us that Logan often complained to him of great distress in his kidneys. Disease of the kidneys always produces rheumatism, and besides that, it causes paralysis, apoplexy, impotency, stomach and blood disorders, brain troubles, female complaints and countless other diseases which would almost never develop if the blood was kept free of uric acid or kidney poison.

These facts the public recognizes even though medical gentlemen for every evident reason, will not publicly acknowledge them lest, perchance, some proprietary medicine, like Warner's safe cure, now admitted to be the only scientific specific, will get the benefit.

Fie on such bigotry! It has been authoritatively stated time and again that there can be no real sound health if there is any false action of the kidneys. Insurance companies refuse millions of risks on this ground alone, hence it is that there is such universal popularity given to the great preparation named—a popularity that is based upon intrinsic merit.

Too much dependence upon professional advice, especially in matters over which medical men admit they have no power, too often results very disastrously, but of what use to the victim is experience gained by fatal disaster?

How much better it is to be guided by an unprejudiced public opinion in such matters.

Had Logan been so guided, he might have been spared many years.

—♦♦—
DYSPEPSIA BREAD.—Three quarts of graham flour, one quart of warm water, one gill of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one gill of yeast; let it rise over night. Bake two hours.

WHAT IS IT?

—
A PESTILENCE THAT WALKS IN DARKNESS
A DESTRUCTION THAT WASTES
AT NOONDAY.
—

We have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease?

We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before, that Warner's safe cure proves so beneficial and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or falling eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt accounts for the proprietors of Warner's safe cure curing so many

diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappears. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poison, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

It appears that Gen. Logan realized his condition, and "was well aware that his disease was of the kidneys, and expressed himself in indignant terms at the folly of the doctors in treating him for rheumatism when it was the kidneys that caused his attacks."

We have no doubt that the very many people in this country have the same trouble as the General, but little importance is attached to this malady by the medical profession because of their inability to cope with it, either in its first appearance or advanced condition.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks (\$100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

◆◆◆
STUFFED POTATOES.—Bake large potatoes until thoroughly done; cut an end off of each and scrape out the inside; mash this with milk, butter, a couple of well-beaten eggs, a little salt and pepper. Fill the mixture into the skins, return the cap to each and set them in a large pan in the oven until they are exceedingly hot. Send them to the table in a dish wrapped in a napkin.

MERINGUE PUDDING.—One pint of milk, four tablespoonfuls of powdered crackers; three eggs; a small piece of butter; a little salt. Separate the whites and the yolks of the eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth; add a teacupful of sugar; flavor with vanilla, and spread over the pudding when cool; set in the oven to brown slightly.

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THE
"MARYLAND FARMER"

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and
for ten years the only one.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 1st, 1887.

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The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency.

THIS Agency has been some years in operation, increasing in usefulness each year, until it has become of great convenience and importance to the Farmer. In the hurry of the work upon the Farm, often some article is required, and if the Farmer has to leave his work and visit Baltimore to purchase the article wanted, it would be a great inconvenience and expense to him, while all that is now necessary, is, to enclose check, draft or Post office order to the "Maryland Farmer Agency," and the article wanted will be purchased and shipped at probably a less price and of better quality than the Farmer would have obtained had he come to Baltimore himself. Therefore the Agency has become of great value to Farmers throughout the South.

The Agency will guarantee that any article purchased will be at the lowest market price in Baltimore, and without charge for commission.

See advertisement on page 64.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER
PURCHASING AGENCY
141 WEST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Patrons of this Agency will have the experience of one who has been more than forty years engaged in this business, and well acquainted with every article that is required for the farm and plantation. We will furnish

FARM IMPLEMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Seeds, Fertilizers, High-Bred, Fashionable, and Herd Book Stock, Poultry, &c., and any article wanted upon the Farm, in large or small quantities, at the **LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

TERMS:—In order to supply our customers at the lowest prices, it will be necessary for the cash, P. O. order or draft, to accompany the order.

EZRA WHITMAN,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The MARYLAND FARMER will be furnished the entire year of 1887 for one dollar, postage prepaid. Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer will enclose to us one dollar in currency, check, P. O. Order or stamps, and it will have our prompt attention. The following blank may be cut out and filled up which will save the trouble of writing:

E. WHITMAN, Editor of Maryland Farmer.

Dear Sir :—Enclosed please find one dollar in.....for which please send me the "Maryland Farmer," as per the above proposition.

Name,.....

Post Office,.....

County,.....

State,.....